

tion, illustrating how the trigger voltage V_{t1} may be adjusted by changing values of R and/or by electrically cascading or stacking modular ESD stages.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0017] The following detailed description is merely exemplary in nature and is not intended to limit the invention or the application and uses of the invention. Furthermore, there is no intention to be bound by any expressed or implied theory presented in the preceding technical field, background, or the following detailed description.

[0018] For simplicity and clarity of illustration, the drawing figures illustrate the general manner of construction, and descriptions and details of well-known features and techniques may be omitted to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the invention. Additionally, elements in the drawings figures are not necessarily drawn to scale. For example, the dimensions of some of the elements or regions in the figures may be exaggerated relative to other elements or regions to help improve understanding of embodiments of the invention.

[0019] The terms “first,” “second,” “third,” “fourth” and the like in the description and the claims, if any, may be used for distinguishing between similar elements and not necessarily for describing a particular sequential or chronological order. It is to be understood that the terms so used are interchangeable under appropriate circumstances such that the embodiments of the invention described herein are, for example, capable of operation in sequences other than those illustrated or otherwise described herein. Furthermore, the terms “comprise,” “include,” “have” and any variations thereof, are intended to cover non-exclusive inclusions, such that a process, method, article, or apparatus that comprises a list of elements is not necessarily limited to those elements, but may include other elements not expressly listed or inherent to such process, method, article, or apparatus. The term “coupled,” as used herein, is defined as directly or indirectly connected in an electrical or non-electrical manner.

[0020] While the circuits of FIGS. 2 and 3 can be effective in providing ESD protection, further improvements are desirable. Accordingly, there is an ongoing need to provide improved ESD clamps, especially ESD clamps that are adapted to achieve a variety of predetermined trigger voltages, and that are bidirectional so as to conserve chip area, and that are modular in nature so as to electrically stackable, and that are less sensitive to manufacturing variations that can adversely affect manufacturing yield. Other desirable features and characteristics of the present invention will become apparent from the subsequent detailed description of the invention and the appended claims, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings and this background of the invention.

[0021] FIG. 5 is a simplified schematic diagram illustrating internal components of ESD clamp 41, according to an embodiment of the present invention. ESD clamp 41 is used in generalized protection circuit 10 in place of ESD clamp 11. ESD clamp 41 differs from prior art ESD clamps 21, 31 of FIGS. 2 and 3 in that it utilizes two mirror coupled transistor stages T1 and T2 joined at node 52 and further does not have Zener diode 13. Transistor stage T1 comprises transistor 25 analogous to transistor 25 of FIGS. 2-3 with emitter 26, collector 27 and base 28, plus resistor 29, coupled in generally the same manner as in FIGS. 2 and 3. The same reference numbers are used for transistor stage T1 and ESD clamp 31 of FIG. 3, to indicate that the individual elements are analogous

but not necessarily identical. Resistor 29 is coupled between base 28 at node 34 and emitter 26 at node 32. Node 32 is adapted to be coupled to GND terminal 23 of ESD protection circuit 10 of FIG. 1. Transistor stage T2 comprises transistor 35 having emitter 36, collector 37 and base 38. Resistor 39 is coupled between base 38 at node 44 and emitter 36 at node 42. Node 43 of Transistor stage T2 is coupled to node 33 of transistor stage T1 via node 52. Nodes 33, 52 and 43 are shown as separate nodes merely for convenience of description and can be combined. Node 42 of Transistor stage T2 is adapted to be coupled to input/output (I/O) terminals 22 of ESD circuit 10 of FIG. 1. It will be noted that while stages T1 and T2 of ESD clamp 41 individually resemble ESD clamp 31 of FIG. 3, they are serially coupled in opposition or in mirror arrangement, that is, node 43 of transistor stage T2 is coupled to node 33 of transistor stage T1, or to say it another way, collector 27 of transistor stage T1 is coupled to collector 37 of transistor stage T2 via common node 52. An advantage of ESD clamp 41 compared to ESD clamps 21 and 31 is that ESD clamp 41 is bi-directional, that is, it will respond, for example, to a positive going ESD transient at either of terminals 22 or 23 of ESD circuit 10. This is a significant advantage since it results in a substantial area saving in providing bi-directional ESD protection to circuit core 24, and thereby lowers the cost of manufacture of the SC device or IC containing circuit core 24 of FIG. 1.

[0022] FIGS. 6-7 are simplified schematic diagrams illustrating internal components of ESD clamps 51, 61 according to further embodiments of the present invention, wherein it will be understood that clamps 51, 61 are substituted for clamp 11 in generalized ESD protection circuit 10 of FIG. 1. ESD clamp 51 differs from ESD clamp 41 of FIG. 5 in that it comprises two serially coupled ESD stages, that is, lower ESD stage or clamp 41 (e.g., clamp 41 of FIG. 5) and upper ESD stage or clamp 41' (also analogous to clamp 41 of FIG. 5). ESD clamp 61 differs from ESD clamp 51 of FIG. 6 in that it comprises three serially coupled ESD stages, that is, lower ESD stage or clamp 41, intermediate ESD stage or clamp 41' and upper or end ESD stage or clamp 41". The terms “lower” or “first” and “upper” or “end” or “last” are used herein merely to indicate that one of the serially coupled ESD stages (e.g., “lower” or “first” ESD clamp 41) is coupled to so-called GND terminal 23 of ESD circuit 10 and another of the serially coupled ESD stages (e.g., “upper” or “end” or “last” clamp 41' or 41") is coupled to so-called I/O terminals 22 of ESD circuit 10 of FIG. 1, wherein GND is usually (but not always) the lower potential side of circuit 10 and the I/O terminals are coupled to what is usually (but not always) the higher potential side of ESD circuit 10. The designations of “lower” or “first” and “upper” or “end” or “last” are merely for convenience of reference and not intended to be limiting. Lower ESD stage or clamp 41 is described in connection with FIG. 5. Intermediate and upper ESD stages or clamps 41' and 41" are analogous to lower ESD stage or clamp 41 and the convention is adopted of identifying the individual components thereof analogous to those of lower ESD stage or clamp 41 by adding a prime to the individual reference numbers of intermediate stage or clamp 41' and a double prime to the individual reference numbers of upper or end or last stage or clamp 41", for example, emitters 26', 26" of intermediate and upper ESD stages or clamps 41', 41" are analogous to emitter 26 of lower ESD stage or clamp 41, collectors 27', 27" to collector 27, and so forth. ESD stages or clamps 41, 41', 41" are coupled so that: (i) node 42 of lower or first stage or clamp